NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Events Recorded in the Issue of May 27.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign

Dr. S. S. Yealey was found dead on the street In the Southern Presbyterian assembly, Dr.

Woodrow was defeated by a vote of 109 against

Hugh Mawris, aged eight years, and Willie Miller, aged seven, were drowned at Corapolis,

Public Printer Benedict has not kept faith with the G. A. R. regarding the employment of loidiers and sailors and their orphaus. Total bond purchases to date, \$20,730,160. Had the bonds run to maturity the government

would have been saved \$7,246,735.19. Boston Corbett, the slayer of Wilkes Booth, who is now insane, escaped from the Kansas Insane Asylum on Saturday, and is still at large. W. R. Lee, who attempted to kill his step-father, banker Rawson, of Chicago, has been denied a release from jail on a writ of habeus

At White Bend Hill, Chickasaw Nation, Michael Flynn, tried to induce his wife, who had left him, to return, and on her refusal shot her. He then shot himself through the heart

David Webster, septuagenarian bachelor, rich, living near Naperville, Ill., bound and ragged and house ineffectually ransacked by robbers. When discovered almost dead.

Lawyer William Starkey, who is under indict-ment for jury bribing in Chicago, has turned up in Canada. He writes that he will return and meet any legal proceedings instituted in proper Chamberlain, who murderously assaulted Sheriff Henderson, at Monticello, Ind., and es-

caped from jail, was captured at the house of his uncle, where he sought refuge. He was be-trayed by his cousins. Lynching is threatened, but is not likely, as the jail is guarded by a company of State troops. Base Ball-Baltimore 6, Cincinnati 1; Cleve-

land 8, St. Louis 5; Kansas City 3, Athletics 2; Pitteburg 9, Indianapolis 2; Detroit 9, Chicago 8; Philadelphia 1, Boston 0; St. Louis 10, Omaha 9; St. Paul 13, Minneapolis 4; Milwaukee 5, Chiesco 3; Zanesville 6, Sandusky 4; Lima 13, Wheeling 1; Toledo 3, Canton 14.

In the Methodist Episcopal General Confer-ence, C. C. McCabe, J. O. Peck and A. B. Leonard were chosen missionary secretaries; A. J. Kynett, secretary of the Church Extension Society; J. L. Hurlbut, secretary of the Sunday-school Union and Tract Society; Dr. Mendenhall, editor of the Methodist Review; J. M. Buekley, editor Christian Advocate; J. H. Bayliss, editor Western Christian Advocate; Arthur Edwards, editor Northwestern Christian Advocata

Local Events.

W. D. Bynum has been unanimously renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh district.

William W. Stewart, colored, for fourteen years a letter-carrier here, was arrested Saturday on the charge of embezzlement. He asserts his innocence, but he is held to answer to the

The Indianapolis Light Artillery won the first prize at the Nashville, Tenn., drill. This is the eleventh prize taken by this organization during ts existence of six years. The third prize was Won by the Rockville Battery.

The Marion county Republicans have nominated Ferdinand Winter and Wm. E. Tousey for the State Senate, and George F. McGinnie, Millard F. Connett, George C. Webster, Charles C. Heckman and Wm. W. Walden, the latter colored, for the House of Representatives.

By the re-enumeration of school children at Fort Wayne, on the order of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, that city's portion of the State school funds is reduced nearly \$10,000. The re-enumeration showed 4,000 less pupils than the one previously taken for this year.

The A. M. E. conference, Saturday, considered the report of the committee on discipline.

The amendment proposing to make church trustees members of the quarterly conference was voted down. One to abolish the office of presidence of the conference was voted down. ing elder was vigorously opposed, and its consideration will be continued to-day.

[From Our Second Edition of Sunday.]

General Sheridan in a Critical Condition, Washington, May 26.—General Sheridan's condition is extremely critical to-night, and his death at any moment would not be unexpected. He had a recurrence of the heart trouble about 5 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by a ser-ious sinking spell, which gave great alarm to his physicians, who immediately took prompt and powerful measures to rally him. These remedies have only given partial relief, and at 10:30 o'clock to-night the four physicians who have been in attendance are at his side, closely and anxiously watching every symptom. The action of the heart is still very feeble and has responded but imperfectly to the remedies administered to him. The attack came almost without premonitien, a slight feeling of faint-mess being the only thing which warned the physicians that a crisis might be at hand. Up to about ten minutes to 5 the General had been doing very well, and the family were in cheerful spirits at the strength and the interest in passing events shown by the sick man. No symptoms of a recurrence of the failure of the valves of the heart to properly close had appeared, and, as the attacks of the day previous had occurred in the morning, it was hoped that he would quickly rally and become better able to meet any future dangers. As soon as it became evident, however, that valvular failure of the heart had set in, they saw that their cherished hopes of a successful day would not be realized. Everything possible was done for the patient, but with only imperfect success. Digitalis and whisky were administered, and finally a blister was put over the heart. These applications stimulated the heart to an increased action, though not to the extent that was desired. The blister was not intended so much to counteract the present attack as to prevent a subsequent one. The General's return to nearly the normal condition in which he has been since his illness was slower than from any of the previous attacks, and the doctor said of the attack, "It was pretty severe." At 8 o'clock he had recovered somewhat from this attack and was getting on comparatively comfortable. He was still an object of earnest solicitude, however, and the doctors did not leave his side. Mrs. Sheridan also remained constantly near. The attack was unaccompanied by pain, and he was conscious and thoroughly aware of the gravity of the situation.

A bulletin stating his condition was to have been given to the press at 8:30 o'clock, but owing to the extremely critical condition of the General, it was not issued until 10 o'clock. A few minutes after that hour one of his side stepped out of the house on to the portico and gave to the newspaper men who gathered around him the official statement of the physicians. It

Gen. Sheridan passed a comfortable day. took plenty of nourishment, spoke cheerfully and hopefully, and generally did well until ten minutes before 5 o'clock this afternoon, when the action of the heart became feeble, from which condition it has reacted imperfectly at this time. He is suffering neither pain nor dis-tress. He thoroughly understands, as he and all his family have done from the beginning, the gravity of the situation, but is now and has been quite tranquil, undismayed, and hopeful for the best.

R. M. O'REILLY,

WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, CHARLES B. BYRNE.

H. C. YARROW. One of General Sheridan's aids said to-day that the false reports in regard to the patient's condition had been given out because the Gen-eral has such a horror of being ill. It was thought by members of his family on Monday that his iliness was only temporary, and that as there was no necessity or alarm it was best to keep the true state of anairs from the public. General Sheridan has suffered a severe attack before this, but it was passed off as "indiges-tion." This time he has had three serious crises before the present one, the first Monday night, when a priest was called to his bedside to administer the last escrament; again on Thursday night, and the third yesterday morning. The last mentioned treated the greatest alarm; it so nearly proved fatal that he might have died at any moment. He rallied, however, and though he had many spells of heart trouble, they grew less as the day wore on. The nature of the disease precludes the possibility of the patient lying in bed, and he is forced to get what sleep he can in a clining-chair. A corps of army surgeons are in constant attendance, taking upon themselves the duties of nurses. Every point of attack is watched with devoted care. Surgeon G. F. Allmore, Dra O'Rielly, Bryne, Matthews and Yar-row are in attendance; a Sister of Charity from Providence Hospital aids in the sick-chamber, and Mrs. Sheridan is almost constantly by the bedside. There is no reason to doubt that General Sheridan realizes his critical condition, for orning he made his will. He expressed his earnest desire to see his aged mothor, who still lives where she has lived for over afty years, in the little town of Somerset, Ohio. The old lady is hastening to the bedside of her son by a fast train.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—1:30 A. M.—There has been so change in General Sheridan's condition since the 10 o'clock bulletin was issued. He is resting opinion and at this beauty and at this b og quietly, and at this hour is taking a The renewed attack this afternoon gives syl, the fort-works at Cracow and other expected special concern to General Sheridan's physicans, for the reason that it shows that these The Bartiane party in Roumania has issued a

attacks seem disposed to recur from time time. Mrs. Sheridan says that his improved condition during the day was evident. He was bright and cheerful and read the papers, laughing whenever he saw anything that pleased him. When he found some statements, however, that he was very ill, he was not pleased, and was not backward in making the fact known. The family endeavored to keep some of the more alarming accounts from him, but he at once noticed the absence of the papers, and called for them. He enjoyed the presence of his children in his room two or three times during the afternoon, and two or three intimate friends were allowed to see him. There was a constant stream of private and official callers to inquire after his health. Mrs. Sheridan, the

General's mother, will not come to Washington, as has been stated. She is very old, n feeble health, and it is thought would be unable to stand the journey here. The General's strength kept up remarkably well, and he was able to walk across the floor with-out assistance, and to move from his bed to an easy chair with little apparent effort. He took considerable nourishment, mostly peptonized milk, though a dish of chicken broth was also given him in the afternoon.

The trouble with which General Sheridan is

afflicted is due to chronic imperfect closure of the valves of the heart, thus allowing blood which has been discharged from that organ to be forced back again, thereby imposing an additional burden upon it. The immediate danger lies in the fact that in one of his weaker or fainting spells the General's heart may fail to act, and this peril is always to be apprehended. It is on this account that the presence of a physician is constantly needed in order that some powerful heart stimulant may be immediately administered to tide the patient safely over any attack which may occur. It is said that General Sheridan has been apprehended in the said that General Sheridan has been apprehended in the said that General Sheridan has been apprehended in the said that General Sheridan has been apprehended in the said that General Sheridan has been apprehended in the said that General Sheridan has been apprehended in the said that General Sheridan has been apprehended in the said that General Sheridan has been apprehended in the said that General Sheridan has been apprehended in the said that General Sheridan has been apprehended in the said that General Sheridan has been apprehended in the said that General Sheridan has been apprehended in the said that General Sheridan has been apprehended in the said that the said dan has been troubled with this affection of the heart for at least three or four years, and that be must have known of it for one or two years. It is said to be a disease with which many men. who are actively engaged in business and have clear heads and apparently good health, are afflicted. They may live a long time and go about their ordinary vocations, while in other cases the disease quickly runs its course and causes the death of the person troubled with it. In nine cases out of ten it is said to be caused by acute rheumatism, and it is not at all improbable that General Sheridan may have contracted this heart trouble in the exposures incidental to his military service.

Pruning the Mills Bill. Washington, May 26.—There was a large attendance at the caucus of Democratic members of the House, to-night, in the hall of the House. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, occupied the chair, and Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, was the secretary. Mr. Randall was not present, being called to Pennsylvania by sickness in his brother's family. The object of the caucus, or "conference," as it was technically termed, was to consider the various propositions laid before the majority of the committee on ways and means, several days ago. in the form of amendments to the Mills tariff bill. The views of the Democratic members of the committee were first stated, and the bill was taken up and the proposed amendments were considered in the order in which they applied to the measure: On motion of Mr. Lawler, of Chieago, glue was taken from the free list and placed back on the dutiable list, where it will pay 20 per cent, as at present. There was general discussion of the amendments as they came

up, and the work at times grew tedious.

Mr. O'Neill, of St. Louis, made a strong protest against the proposed reduction of the duty on plate-glass, and broadly intimated that he would hold himself subject to individual action when that article is reached in the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule. Mr. Clardy, also of Missouri, urged the adoption of the amendment rejected by the commit-

tee on ways and means restoring to the bill the duty on plate-glass. He said that this affected a vital interest in his State, and the proposed reduction might bring disaster to the party. It was then decided that the following articles should be taken from the free list and placed back on the dutiable list: Gelatin and all similar preparations, fish glue or isinglass, licorice juice, nitrate of soda, bone black, ivory drop black and bone char, hatters' furs not on the skin, plaster of Paris when ground or calcined, licorice paste, slabs and billets of steel, and plate-glass of the slabs and billets of steel, and plate-glass of the sizes larger than twenty-four by sixty was restored to the present rate of duty. Marble, rough, was placed at a duty of 40 cents percubic foot, the present law being 60 cents. Licorice paste is made to pay 5 cents per pound. Bags of ute are made free.

A special vote of secrecy was placed on the whole proceedings of the cancus after the work up to 10 o'clock was given to the press, but the victories won by individual members could not be kept secret. German looking-glasses were placed on the free list, and the duty on windowglass and bottles was restored. Encaustic tiles were reduced from 30 to 20 per cent.

Mr. Tareney, of Michigan, made an earnest appeal for the restoration of the duty on salt, but before that schedule was reached he left the hall and no action was taken on his proposition. A lengthy debate followed on the cotton schedule, but no action was taken. The Texans made an effort to have the duty on woolens reduced uniformly to 25 per cent., but the rate fixed by the bill was maintained. The caucus adjourned to Monday night next. It was determined that the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, now pending as unfinished business, shall come up on Monday and retain the floor until it is completed.

Germany Will Retaliate.

[Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, May 26 .- The inauguration of retaliatory customs measures against Russia is delayed until Austria is prepared to join in the economic war. Public feeling in Germany and the opinion of business men concur in approving the government's projected reprisals. It is not necessary for Prince Bismarck to await the assent of the Reichstag before decreeing a prohibitory tariff. Under the law of 1879 the government is empowered to raise the tariff 50 per cent. for countries treating Germany unfavorably. The assent of the Reichstag must be asked afterward. Nobody can contest the fact that Russia is placing an exceptional tariff on German products. For instance, coal and coke entering Russian ports on the Baltic pay 11 copeck duty, against 11 copecks crossing the German frontier. The tax most unfavorable to German industry is the differential duty on pig-iron, which amounts to 17 per cent. if sent across the frontier. The impending fiscal projects of the Czar's government will also raise the duties on cotton fabrics and German wines. Sometimes the St. Petersburg authorities influence the rail ways to divert exports to Baltic ports, instead of over German railroads, by giving preference rates to Riga, Revel and Libau. The railway directors, under the inspiration of the government propose to break the convention of rates formed last year with the German railways, by which the advantages secured by Memel, Konigsberg and Dantzie have given an impetus to the trade of those ports. Further orders to the Governor of the Baltic provinces direct him to energetically pursue the policy of expelling the German traders and farmers. Letters from Konigaberg describe numerous arrivals of families of traders, who were expelled during the present week on the briefest notice. They had been refused permission to become naturalized. Their property was seized, and they were sent to Germany absolutely ruined.

Apart from the hostile political relations, the economic situation makes it necessary for Germany to retaliate. Prince Bismarck appears to be undecided regarding the extent of the measures against Russia-whether they should be a comprehensive prohibition or only a limited increase of the duties on cereals. A semi-official article in the Pesther Lloyd forecasts that the severest form of tariff war will be waged by the countries as a means of bringing affairs to a elimax. According to this article, Bismarck intends to establish economic measures that will drive Russia to despair, Germany can rely on Austrian assistance to accelerate events, and so end the situation which has now become intolerable. The language of the article corresponds with the official information obtainable here, which is to the effect that the Austrian government is ready to co-operate with the German plans as far as compatible with the financial laws of Austria-Hungary. To-night's Berlin Post states that customs reprisals are not yet imminent. The Chancellor is still maturing plans, but he has not yet placed the project before the

Bundesrath.

Warlike Hints. [Copyright 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, May 26.—Military movements on the frontier are progressing rapidly. The Armee Verordnungsblatt publishes orders for the strengthening of the eastern garrisons in the districts of Neidenburg, Solden and Lyck. Austrian military papers say that within the next few weeks the garrisons of Galicia will be increased by eighteen battalions. Reinforcements are going to the Herzegovina frontier to watch Montenegro. The Pesther-Lloyd warns Prince Nicholas that Austria will not long tolerate a robber state in her vicinity, and that if, under the orders of Russia, he disturbs the peace, he will be crushed and Montenegro will cease to exist before its friends can interfere.

The threat is well backed. The Austrian War Office is certain that its troops can sweep over Montenegro with little resistance.

General Von Planitz, accompanied by a number of Saxon staff officers, has inspected Przemsyl, the fort-works at Cracow and other expected

manifesto explicitly declaring in favor of an alliance with Germany and Austria, and denouncing Russia as Roumania's enemy. In the course of a debate in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet, at Pesth, to-day, Her Von Tisza, the Prime Minister, in renewing the refusal of the government to be rep-resented at the Paris exhibition, said that he even could not advise Hungarians personally to send exhibits. The government, he declared was bound to consider what might happen if the political situation should become more complicated. It must be remembered that at times popular feeling in France would become excited, and it might happen that, against the wish of the French government, the property of Hungarian subjects would be damaged and the national flag insulted. The statement of Herr Von Tisza caused a sensation in the house. After a pause the Prime Minister added that France would certainly not take the non-representation of Hungary in any way an affront

Base-Ball Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, 1: BOSTON, 0. Boston, May 26 .- To-day's game was a repetition of yesterday's, except that it required ten innings to decide the contest. For the first nine innings the game was dull and uninteresting. It was simply a battle of pitchers, and Buffinton had the best of it all the way through. The tenth inning opened with Clements at the bat. He knocked the ball clear over the fence and scored the deciding run. Boston made a desperate but fruitless effort to tie the game. Score:

PHILADELPHIA. R. 1B. PO. A. E. R. 1B. PO. A. E. 2 2 0 0 Kelly, r... 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 Wise, s... 0 0 2 1 2 0 0 Nash, 3... 0 2 1 1 3 4 0 Morrill, 1... 0 0 8 Andr'ws,m 0 0 Mulvey, 3. 0 1 1 4 0 Hornung, l. 0 1
Farrar, 1.. 0 0 15 0 0 J'hnst'n, m 0 0
B'ffing'n, p 0 0 0 10 1 Tate, c.... 0 0
Irwin, s.. 0 1 0 6 0 Burdock, 2 0 1
Cl'me'te, c. 1 2 8 0 0 Madden, p. 0 1

Totals.. 1 730 25 1 Totals.. 0 5 30 16 3 Score by innings:

Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 Boston......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—Hornung. Home run—Clements. Stolen bases—Wood (2). Fogarty, Delehanty. Mulvey, Nash. First base on balls—Buffinton. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Struck out—By Buffinton, 7; by Madden, 5. Wild pitch—Buffinton, 1. Time—2:00. Umpire—

KANSAS CITY, 3; ATHLETICS, 2. PHILADELPHIA, May 26.-Kansas City de feated the Athletics to-day by steady field work and bunched batting. Kirby was effective, but Weyhing was wild and irregular. Allen and Rowe made fine catches. Score: KANSAS CITY.

ATHLETICS. 1 Davis, 3... 0 0 2 4 1 0 H'rki's'n, 10 3 12 0 0 O Don'hue, c. O 0 Rowe, m.. 0 0 Allen 1.... 1 O Esterday, a O O 1 1 Kirby, p... 0 0 0 5 Totals.. 2 624 17 2 Total.... 3 8 27 17 4

Earned runs-Kansas City, 2. Three-base hit-Barkley. Stolen bases-Stovey, Welch, Gleason, Robinson. Double play-Rowe and Hankinson. First base on balls-McTamany, Gleason. Hit by pitched ball-Stovey and Kirby. First base on errors-Athletics, 2; Kansas City, 1. Struck out-By Weyhing, 8: by Kirby, 4.

How Chamberlain Was Captured.

CHICAGO, May 26.—A special to the Times from Monticello, Ind., says: "To two young ladies, cousins of Chamberlain, is due the credit of the capture of the desperado, and the coolness and judgment they displayed in the matter made them the heroines of the hour. Last evening, an hour before sundown, Chamber lain entered the house of his uncle, William Biddle, six miles from Reynolds. Biddle is a widower, and was away from home. His daughters, Ida and May, aged nineteen and twenty-one, keep house for him. Their feelings can hardly be described as they stood face to face with the young man, who was almost as near to them as a brother, with whom they had been raised, and who at that moment was being hunted by a thousand armed men. Chamberlain was almost exhausted. For the entire night and day he had dodged about the country in the rain, without a bite to eat or a moment to rest. He was the picture of despair. His first question was as to whether the officers had been at the house searching for bim. When had been at the house searching for him. When informed that a deputy sheriff had searched the house but an hour before, he dropped on a sofa for a short rest. His cousins induced him to remove his clothing and haug them to the fire to dry. The moment he fell asleep they searched the garments thoroughly, but found no weapons. They at once decided to turn him over to the authorities, and, while Ida remained at the house Mary ran across the fields and told her house, Mary ran across the fields and told her story to Ralph and Arthur Laurie, their nearest neighbors. Armed with shotguns and accompanied by Charles Eckert and Jacob Fisher, the five young men approached the house. There they removed their boots, and, headed by Arthur Laurie, they quietly opened the door to the room in which Chamberlain was lying. Lourie drew a bead on the desperado, and in a second the other four had sprung upon him and bound him. He was taken completely by surprise. It was midnight before arrangements were made to start for this place. The parting between Chamberlain and his cousins was touching. The prisoner breaking down and giving the first evidence of feeling he has exhibited since the cruel murder

of his sweetheart, six weeks ago. "Company A, of the First Regiment of State troops, arrived in Monticello this efternoon, under orders from Governor Gray, to prevent a lynching. The presence of the troops only had ther enraging the people."

Restrictions on Travel.

Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press. Berlin, May 26. - Prince Bismarck is expected in Berlin to-morrow. His return is accelerated by the state of the negotiations with Austria on the Russian tariff question and the attitude of the French government toward the Alsace-Lorraine passport edict. M. Herbette, the French embassador, has asked for an interview with the Chancellor, and, it is surmised, with the intention of urging the withdrawal or modification of the decree. Prince Hohenlohe was summoned from Strasburg to report upon the situation in Alsace-Lorraine. He was received by the Emperor vesterday and will meet Prince Bismarck on Monday. The passport de cree does not meet with solid approval. Even in government circles it is admitted that the measure will have a baneful effect upon com-merce in Alsace-Lorraine and hamper tourists and travelers, besides citing more intense irritation in France The government organs express sincere sorrow that a decree so injurious to commerce and traffic should be forced upon the government, but declare that no modification is possible until the malcontents of Alsace-Lorraine accept their position as units of the German nation. The Foreign Office has under consideration measures affecting travelers coming direct from England via Calais, or from southern ports of France via Belfort, who are not French citizens.

Emperor Frederick.

Copyright 1888, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, May 26. - The progress of the disease in the throat and traches of Emperor Frederick, though slow, is certain. Without announcing the fact in a bulletin the physicians permit it to be known that the throat has become so contracted as to necessitate a change in the shaps of the canula, with a more frequent cleansing of the apparatus. Several evening papers, exaggerating the gravity of the present phase of the Emperor's maiady, publish alarming reports of the recurrence of inflammation. The Emperor's appearance in Berlin shortly after 5 o'clock calmed the public excitement. His condition today was not so favorable for an outing, but on learning of the renewa! of the public alarm the Emperor asked Dr. Mackenzie to assent to his taking a drive. The doctors, after a consultation, agreed to this, and, accompanied by the Empress and the Prince of Wales, who had lunched with the imperial family, the Emperor left the schloss at 5 and drove to Berlin. In a second carriage were the princesses, while a third was occupied by Dr. Mackenzia While on the road Dr. Mackenzie was signalled to go to the Emperor, it is supposed to readjust the canula. This ineident occurred a short distance from the schloss, where the crowd was sparse, and escaped notice. The Prince of Wales returned with the party and dined at the schloss. The Emperor retired to rest at 8:30. The rumor that he had had a relapse caused an increase of inquiries at the schloss, telegrams coming from all parts of the continent. Late to-night it was officially appounced that the rumor was unfounded-that there were no fresh inflammations of the wound.

[Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, May 26 .- Both the houses of the Landtag met at 6 o'clock this evening in joint session, Herr Ratiberre presiding. Herr Von Puttkamer read the royal order closing the session. Previous to the joint session the lower house held a sitting, when Herr Richter, seizing a chance during discussion of the validity of an election, attacked the Conservative national press as licensed organs that were privileged during the recent Chancellor crisis to defend Prince Bismarek at the expense of Empress Victoria. He specially alluded to the

petitions to the crown which have been set afoot in Leipsic and Breslau, asking the retention of Prince Bismarck in office, and condemned vehemently the action of the government in insti-tuting proceedings against the Progressist pa-pers for reprinting from Conservative journals personal attacks upon the Empress, while allow-ing the original source of the articles to go un-

molested.

Herr Richter's speech evoked rejoinders from Hanne Conservatives; Herr Rauch and Herr Haupt, Conservatives; Seedlitz, Free Conservative, and Eydien, National Laberals, each of whom protested against Herr Richter's dragging the name of the sovereign into the debate.

The Gray Opposition Takes Organized Shape. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 26. -It has just leaked

out that there will be a conference of the leaders of opposition to Governor Gray's candidacy for the vice-presidency, in St. Louis, some day next week, presumably Monday or Tuesday. The conference, it is said, will not only be attended by some prominent politicians from this but outsiders antagonistic to Gray been invited to be present. The meeting will be held in order to give the opposition such form that it may be presented to the national convention in proper shape. It is learned, further, that it will consider the propriety of issuing a pamphlet setting forth the menace which Gray's name will offer to the national success, rehearsing his political record, and placing the same in the hands of every delegate to the national convention. The matter is said to have been arranged for some time. but has been kept secret, and was discovered through the careless talking of some who are into the secret.

Boston Corbett at Large.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Topeka, Kan., May 26.-A sensation was caused here to-day by the escape from the State Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln. While out for regular morning exercise with other patients, Corbett suddenly broke from the ranks, jumped on a horse belonging to a visitor, and was away before the guard could realize what had happened. Corbett has been confined in the asylum for the past month, and during that time had been more or less violent. Corbett has several times threatened to escape and kill the Governor and other State officers who had anything to do with his incarceration. It is believed that he has gone to his home in Cloud county. Corbett caused a great sensation about a year ago, when, as a door-keeper, he appeared before the House of Representatives and caused the House to adjourn by flourishing two pistols and threatening to kill the Speaker and other members.

McCaughrey's Reward of Merit. CHICAGO, May 26.—Capt. R. S. McCaughrey, the "boodle" county commissioner, was this afternoon granted a pardon by Gov. Oglesby, and will be released from Joliet penitentiary on Monday. McCaughrey was the only one of the boodlers who accepted his sentence, going to prison and paying his fine, while the others fought against their fate to the last quibble in the highest courts of the State. Now when the highest courts of the State. Now, when finally they are in stripes, McCaughrey is a free man, while they have scarcely yet learned the lock-step. The reason for the Governor's clemency was the presentation of a numerously rigned petition dwelling on the manliness of McCaughrey's action after sentence, his old age, his life-long good standing among his neighbors and former friends, and his brave record as a federal soldier in the war for the Union.

Hail, Wind and Clouds of Dast. ABILENE, Kan., May 26. - There was a heavy hail-storm to-day throughout Dickinson and Ot-tawa counties. At Manchester, this county, a bank building in course of erection was demolished by the wind. At Vine Creek, Ottaws county, a cyclone struck the residence of W. A. Tudor, completely demolishing it and burying Mrs. Tudor and daughter in the ruins. They were badly injured, but not fatally. At Detroit, this county, and at Miltonvale, Cloud county, the hail was accompanied by vast clouds of dust, turning day into night. Barns and residences were more or less injured, but no one was injured. Crops were not badly damaged.

No Flowers at Catholic Funerals. CANTON, O., May 26.—Bishop Gilmour, of this, the largest Catholic diocese in this country. has ordered that no priest shall officiate at funerals where flowers are used. This, he explains, is done to prevent the abuse attending their use.

MATTERS OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST. An Eloquent Memorial Sermon by the Rev.

H. A. Edson. At the Memorial Presbyterian Church yesterday morning the Rev. H. A. Edson preached an eloquent sermon commemorative of the civil war and its soldiers. John F. Ruckle Post and its Woman's Relief Corps attended the service. Mr. Edson took for his text the verse from Luke "And Herod with his men of war set Him at nought and mocked Him." Comparing Herod's soldiers with those of the Union army he said the former wanted conquest, the latter fought for peace. Herod's men forged chains, the Union soldiers broke chains asunder. "They were the instruments of ambition," the preacher continued, "You were the people, They were slaves; you were freemen volunteering for freedom's battle. Their cause was infamous; yours was righteous ness itself. From the dark day on Cavalry to our Memorial day

The sermon was an impressive description of the events in the soldier's life from the day of his enlistment until he was mustered out. But the cause of the Union, he said, could not have been won without God. If ever there was a history where God's hand was manifest it was the history of the war of the rebellion. God made up the issues, God winnowed the leaders, He planned the campaign, He brought on the day of victory. "Never." the preacher continned, "were there men with deeper reason than you have to thank and serve God. Your lives aid upon the altar of patriotism may well be laid upon the altar of Him who led and saved

both you and your country." In conclusion the preacher said: "It is wise to seek to remember this struggle of liberty. To forget it would be foolish and wicked. There were two sides. One side was wrong-against laws, against freedom, against progress, against the age, against mankind. The other side was right. It was your side. After a quarter of a century the whole world sees how liberty was strengthened and the hopes of men were defended by your victory. You dismissed the past, you ushered in the future. As you lay the wreaths of flowers on the graves of comrades at Crown bill you will remember that Memorial day is not a day of sentiment alone. While there are tears and flowers for the dead, there ought to be high resolves in us, the living, that these patriot dead 'shall not have died in vain,' and that government of the people, by the peo-ple and for the people shall not perish from the

A New Church Proposed.

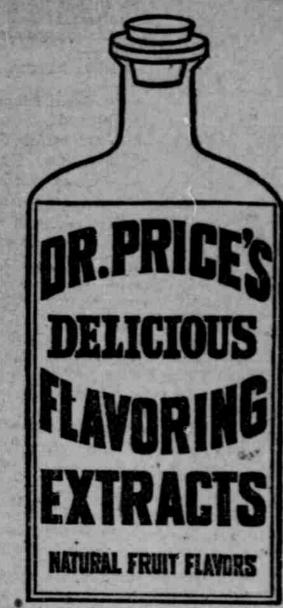
About eighteen months ago a mission work was started on Alvord street, northwest of the Atlas engine-works. During last fall and winter meetings held in the mission, in which a number of the laymen of the Tabernacle Church joined, resulted in about seventy-five conversions. Afterwards the work was turned over to T. C. Day, president of the Y. M. C. A. At his request W. H. Hobbs took charge of the Sunday-school and kept up the work. At the earnest solicitation of those engaged in it and other Christians in the neighborhood that a church might be built up somewhere in the visigned and presented to the pastor and officers of the Tabernacle Church, asking them to come into the field and take charge of the work. The church received the petition and appointed a committee of elders of which Mr. Vinson Carter is chairman, to take the matter in charge. This field is bounded on the east by Hill avenue, on the north by the Belt railroad and Bruce Place, on the west by Central avenue, and on the south by Eighth street, and it is esti-mated that it has a population of 10,000, with no organized church in it. "The people who live in this locality are energetic and thrifty," said Rev. Mr. Rondthaier the other day, "and we fully believe a large, well-organized church can be speedily built up and easily sustained." The Tabernacle people seem to be imbued with the same idea. It is probable that the location of the new church will be College avenue and Eleventh street

Address by Mr. Mills. Miss Frances E. Willard, the noted temperance orator, was unable to come to the city yes terday and keep her engagement for Roberts Park Church last evening. Accordingly Walter Thomas Mills, of Ohio, who is a delegate to the national Prohibition convention and a candidate for the nomination for Vice-president, took her place and spoke upon the temperance ques-tion and the social evil. He said that Macau-lay's prediction that New York city would some day be controlled by a mob howling for bread had come true, in fact, the

only exception being that it was controlled by

mob who were howling for a drink. He said that almost the same state of affairs existed in Chicago, St. Louis, Springfield and nearly every large city in the country. He was happy to

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GEORGE A. RICHARDS, TELEPHONE 364. 77 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind. BRYCE SOE BREED TO IL. BREED Theaper than Flour D

THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS. know, he said, that Indianapolis was one exception to the rule, and that there was one large city that had an honest and pure administra-tion. Yet he was not afraid of being contradicted in making the statement that even in this city the women of ill-repute had more influence in shaping the elections than did the noble women who were seated about him. There was not a city of any size in the country where such was not the case. He also referred to the police system of the large cities, saying it was in the power of the worst classes of society. The policemen, he said, defended the saloon-keepers, not perhaps, because he sympathized with them, but because they paid him his salary. In connection with this statement he declared that

Congress had enacted the metropolitan police law in order to protect the Congressmen from arrest when they were reveling in improper places at Washington. He closed by saying that the only way people of morality and honor could change the order of things was by uniting to suppress them. He illustrated his remarks by many incidents. The audience was quite large, almost filling

the church, which is the largest in the city, and at several periods during Mr. Milla's address he was applauded. At the conclusion of his remarks Prof. Hudson, of Ohio, who is somewhat noted as the "singing evangelist," made a brief address in which he eulogized the women who participated in the women's crusade a few years ago. Rev. Dr. Keene, paster of the church, spoke in a kindly manner of the work of W. C. T. U.

organizations in this city. Growth of Presbyterianism.

Rev. James McLeod preached yesterday morning at the Second Presbyterian Church on the subject "The Growth of God's Kingdom." took for his text Mark iv. 26-29 inclusive. He said that principle of growth is illustrated in the history of the church which developed by slow degrees. The seed sown by the spostles and martyrs required time for development, but then came a rich recomense. In this respect the growth of the Presbyterian Church in America has been noteworthy. In 1788 there were 184 ministers and 150 congregations; now there are 10,000 ministers and 12,000 congregations, with more than 1,000,000 communicants. The adherents of Presbyterian churches, he said, constitute 81 per cent. of the entire population. In 1807 the benevolent contributions of the church were only \$4,641. "This year our own branch of the church," he said, "contributed \$1,000,000 for home and foreign missions, and the whole amount contributed by the various branches of the church will reach \$4,000,000, to which may be added \$12,000,000 contributed for congregational expenses."

Sunday-School Institute. The fourth celebration of the Indianapolis Sanday-school Institute occurred yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. All of the schools of that denomination were represented in such numbers as to fill the large auditorium. Very satisfactory progress, it was shown, uad been made the past year in Episcopal Sunday-school work. Bishop Knickerbacker confirmed several previous to the general exercises. He also addressed the scholars on the value of a religious life and the works they should pursue.

Delegates Returning Home. A number of the delegates to the A. M. E. General Conference left for home on Saturday night, having succeeded in pairing with those who were on the opposite side of the question concerning presiding eldership, which is to come up before the conference to-day. Nearly onethird of the delegates have now returned home .-

Religious Notes. There was a large attendance yesterday in Military Park at the regular Sunday after-noon temperance meeting. The Roberts Park choir furnished some excellent music, and addresses were made by a number of local speak-

A Severe Storm. The first severe electrical and rain-storm of the season arrived early yesterday morning, and it was sufficient to drive all late risers from their beds. The air was impregnated with the burning electricity, and the downpour of rain that followed was the heaviest seen in the city for a long while. There was no wind, but the lightning threatened to do much damage. Several buildings in the nertheastern part of the

city were shaken up, and Grace M. E. Church, at the corner of Market and East streets, barely escaped destruction. The lightning conductor was struck, and the current was so great that it severed the rod half way down the building. It is said the rod for some time had been in bad condition, it being broken off about six or eight feet from the earth. From the detached rod the current went to the water pipe leading to the basement, and there set fire to the building. The smoke issuing from the basement was discovered by a policeman, who happened to be near, and during the hardest of the rain the fire department was called out. Before a stream could be brought to bear on the fire it had gained considerable headway, but by hard work it was extinguised before any great damage was done. The fire occurred about 8 o'cleck, and while no one was in the church. Had it been an hour later Sunday-school would have been in session, and some one would likely have been hurt. Several people were affected by the electricity, but no one was injured.

BASE-BALL YESTERDAY.

Brooklyn's Pitcher Prevents Louisville from Making a Single Base Hit.

NEW YORK, May 27 .- The Brooklyn team defeated its Louisville opponents, at Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn, to-day, rather easily. Terry pitched a powerful game, and not only prevented the visitors from making a single run, but also from making a base hit. Four thousand eight hundred and seventy-two spectators were present. An error by Mack and G. Smith's threebagger gave Brooklyn a run in the sixth inning. Two-baggers by McClellan and Orr, O'Brien's single and G. Smith's three-bagger gave the home club three earned runs in the eighth.

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Earned runs-Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits-Orr (2), MClellan. Three-base hits-G. Smith (2). Stolen bases-Kerins, Smith. Double plays-Peoples and Orr. First base on balls-Collins, Kerins, G. Smith, Smith, Peoples. First base on errors-Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Struck out-By Terry, 8; by Ramsey, 6.

The Batteries To-Day. special to the Indianapolis Journas.

PITTSBURG, May 27. - The batteries to-morrow will be Healy and Daily, and Galvin and Miller. Manager Spence is very hopeful to-night of winning this, the closing game, counting on Healy's well-known effectiveness against Pittsburg. The Indianapolis club will leave at 7:15 to-morrow night for Boston. Seven of the Pitteburgs go on the same train, and the remainder follow Tuesday morning.

Base-Ball Notes, Crawfordsville has dropped to fifth place in he Interstate League. Their crack pitcher,

Hoskins, is laid up. The Browns beat the Northeasterns yesterday by a score of 12 to 6. Batteries, Muller and Mechan, and Gray and Lancaster

Murtie Hackett put in a claim for salary while he was held in reserve by the Indianapolis. The claim has been referred to the board of directors of the League.

President Reach was asked for his views on the two umpire system, and expressed himself as in favor of it. With the Boston team filing protests against Umpire Lynch, the Boston pa-pers sizing Daniels up as a robber, which they did during the Boston series in Philadelphia, Manager Watkins tearing his hair about Decker, Mutrie and the New York papers turning Valentine over, and the general kicking of the day, the question seems to be an important one, and one that will demand; serious attention before

Many weeds can be made of valuable service to hogs that are penned, and will not only be relished but will afford an agreeable variety. Purslane, rag-weed, pig-weed and other kinds, especially before they seed, will be acceptable